



THE ASSAM GAZETTE

অসাধাৰণ

EXTRAORDINARY

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GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT FOR WELFARE OF PLAIN TRIBES & BACKWARD CLASSES :: DISPUR

NOTIFICATION

The 11th April, 2018

No. TAD/BC/304/2017/106.- In the interest of public service, the Governor of Assam is pleased to issue the following guideline for implementation of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Model Village scheme under State Owned Priority Development Schemes subject to conditions that the scope of activities in a particular year will correspond to the budgetary provision of that year.

GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHEDULED CASTE & SCHEDULED TRIBE MODEL VILLAGE SCHEMES UNDER STATE OWNED PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

Introduction:- The Scheduled Castes people who constitute 7.15 % and the Scheduled Tribe people who constitute 12.44% of the total population of the State of Assam as per 2011 Census are Socio Economically backward. Special provisions have been enshrined in the Constitution for advancement of their interest and to ensure equality of opportunity in every sphere of their life to bring them at par with the rest of the population. There are still many villages in the State with SC / ST predominant population which do not have adequate health, housing, sanitation, education facilities, safe drinking water, proper marketing facilities for marketing their products and proper road communication which affects the lives of the villagers. With a view to remove these shortcomings the scheme of SC / ST Model Village has been introduced.

Aims & Objectives:-

- To ensure integrated development of the selected Census Village with more than 40% SC / ST population into "Model Villages" so that they have all requisite physical and social infrastructure for their overall socio economic development.
- Empowerment of the SC / ST people through income generating projects like fishery, weaving, modern methods of farming, horticulture, etc.
- To improve the dwelling health and hygienic conditions of the SC/ ST people of the village.

Vision of a Model Village:- A Model Village is one which has adequate physical and institutional infrastructure, in which minimum needs of all sections of the society are fully met, where they can live in harmony with each other, as also with the environment and a village which is progressive and dynamic. These villages shall be covered with all the facilities necessary for dignified living.

Physical infrastructure:- The village should be connected to the nearest major road by an all-weather road, likewise in case of a multi-hamlet village, all hamlets shall be connected with each other by an **all-weather road access** for all and safe drinking water on a sustainable basis. The village should have slush-free internal roads and adequate street lighting. All residents should have adequate housing, and there should be no homeless family.

Livelihood:- All youth and adults of the Census village with SC / ST predominant population should have adequate employment and means of livelihood and there shall be arrangements for skilled employment. Progressive and efficient practices based on new technology should be used in all the economic activities pursued in the village and should have adequate access to remunerative prices for agriculture and other produce of the village.

Sanitation and Environment :- The village should have a high degree of sanitation- it should be free from dry latrines, and open defecation, and should have sanitary toilets, drains and an efficient waste disposal system.

The Village shall take care of its environment through (1) **planting trees**, (2) water harvestation and maintenance of water bodies (3) use of renewable sources of energy, such as biogas, solar energy, wind energy, (4) use of smokeless chulhas, etc.

Social Infrastructure, Human Development and Social Harmony :-

1. The village should have an Anganwadi centre and schools of appropriate levels.
2. The village should have adequate and attractive building for its anganwadi, school, health centre, panchayat, and community hall.
3. The village should have adequate facility for sports and other physical activities.

4. All children in the age-group of 3-6 should be enrolled in, and regularly attend the Anganwadi. Likewise, all children in the 6-14 age group should be enrolled in, and regularly attend school.
5. All adults should be at least functionally literate, and should have access to facilities for continuing education.
6. Access for all to primary health care and Reproductive Child Health (RCH) facilities, with proper pre-natal and ante-natal care for mothers.
7. 100% institutional deliveries, full immunization of children, and observance of the small family norm.
8. The village as a community should take special care of its women, children (especially girls), senior citizens, and persons with disabilities.
9. There should be no public consumption of liquor or any other intoxicating substances, and their use in general should be discouraged.
10. The village should have an active village committee/ Gram Sabha/Gram Panchayat, women's/swarozgaris' Self-help Group, youth club and mahila mandal.
11. There should be no caste-based discrimination, complete eradication of untouchability, and a due sense of security and dignity among the weaker sections.
12. Residents of the village should be aware of and exercise their constitutional and legal rights. Likewise, they should also be aware of and discharge their fundamental and civic duties.

Physical and socio-economic infrastructure in the Model Village :- In order to develop a village into a model village, it is necessary to ensure that the village has adequate physical and socio-economic infrastructural facilities for its inhabitants. The ideal situation for a model village in terms of its physical and social infrastructural facilities can be conceived in the following framework.

Envisaged Physical and socio-economic Infrastructure of a Model Village

PHYSICAL	SOCIO-ECONOMIC
Road Network	Education & Skill Development
Water Supply	Health care
Sanitation	Post Office and Bank
Street Lights	Livelihood security
Housing	Physical Security
	Services for Persons with Disabilities and Senior Citizens etc.

Strategy & Approach :-

- The Census Villages with SC / ST predominant population (more than 40%) which are socio economically backward shall be taken up for the SC / ST Model village Scheme.
- Every year, 12 to 15 villages may be covered under this Scheme in phase manner as per the availability of budgetary provision made during that financial year.
- The projects undertaken for implementation under SC / ST Model Village scheme shall be completed within a time frame of 3 years.

- Individual / SHG / Joint Liability Group / Producer's Group beneficiary selection, wherever necessary shall be made by the village committee of the Census Villages with SC / ST predominant population constituted under the scheme by holding meeting at the village level and duly recommended by local MLA.
- The developmental projects taken up by the line Departments which could not yet reach the Census Villages with SC / ST predominant population so far will be covered under SC / ST model Village.
- Preference may be given to suggestions of local Public Representatives like Local MP/ MLA etc. for selection of the SC / ST Model Village.
- For taking up a project of SC / ST model village, the services of NIRD will be drawn for preparation and finalisation of the Village Development Plan (VDP). The VDP will be the outcome in consideration of the Base Line Survey, PRA exercises and geo tagging survey of assets / infrastructure and final decision from Gram Sabha.

Selection of Villages for the Scheme :- Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe inhabited villages are in every district of the state with varying number. The scheme of SC model village is to provide coverage of 12 villages in every financial year. The criterion for selection of the village under the scheme is SC / ST majority concept. The bottom line is that the village must consist of, minimum 40 % SC / ST population out of its total population. The selection of villages would be done by the Directorate of Welfare of Scheduled Caste / Directorate of Welfare of Plain Tribe and Backward Classes in consultation with the public representatives like MPs and MLAs.

Target Group :- While the proposed scheme will generally cover all sections of society living in the selected villages, special focus will be on development of weaker sections like:

- i) Scheduled Castes, ii) Scheduled Tribes, iii) Women and children,
- iv) Persons with disability, and v) The destitute.

Baseline Survey of Selected Villages :- A Baseline database shall be prepared for each village in respect of key indicators of socio-economic and educational development of the total village and the SC / STs living therein, about availability of basic infrastructure, and the critical gaps to be filled through SC / ST Model Village scheme. Changes in these values after SC / ST Model Village intervention will be monitored.

Preparation of Village Development Plans (VDP), and their Approval and Implementation :-

- 1.) **The Village Development Plans will be need based.** On completion of Base Line Survey, a meeting will be held at the Directorate's level with concerned departments for Convergent plan of action for a period of 3 (three) years.
- 2.) **For preparation of Village Development Plans, following steps should be taken:**
 - (i) Identification of development needs of the village
 - (ii) Identification of existing schemes which can be used for meeting above needs,

- (iii) Identification of needs, out of (i) above, which cannot be met through existing schemes.
- (iv) Prioritisation of needs identified in (iii) above, for optimal use of the gap-filling fund, to ensure that most important needs of the village are met.

Components of the Scheme:- The proposed scheme will have two main components. The two components and their sub-components will be as follows:

1. Territorial Area-related Component

- i. **Convergent implementation of existing schemes:-**A number of schemes are being implemented by the Central Government for providing physical and social infrastructure, poverty alleviation etc. While some of these aim to attain universal coverage within a stipulated time-frame, there are other major flagship programmes which are also specially relevant for SCs& STs. Besides, there are a number of schemes being implemented by the State Governments also.

The integrated development of villages with SC / ST concentration will be achieved primarily through convergent implementation of existing Central and State schemes. Based on the development deficit of the area, the role of various existing schemes in bridging these gaps will be worked out at the level of each village, which will prepare the village plan. In order to ensure that the benefits of all the major development programmes converge at the identified villages with SC / ST concentration, so as to ensure availability of all the necessary services, it is proposed that:

- Necessary instructions will be issued by the concerned Departments to cover the selected SC / ST concentration villages on priority under the universalized programmes.
- In regard to non-universalized schemes also, the departments will ensure that all the villages selected under SC / ST Model village scheme are necessarily covered by them.
- The departments will also be requested to modify their schemes, to the extent necessary, to cover selected villages on priority.
- The strategy of SCSP / TSP will be effectively utilized to direct resources and associated benefits from the schemes of Central and State Governments towards the selected villages.
- All universalized programmes will be implemented in the selected villages in such a way that all eligible beneficiaries, especially SC / ST beneficiaries are fully covered.

- ii. **Gap-filling:-** This component will be used for meeting specifically identified developmental requirements of selected villages which cannot be met under the existing schemes of the Central and State Governments. For this purpose, gap-filling funds for every selected village will be provided under the scheme at an average rate, of Rs. 100 lakhs per village. Only activities of a non-recurring nature would be funded through the gap-filling component. It will not be permissible to incur expenditure on recurring items like staff salaries, office expenses, etc. from this component. Purchase of vehicle will also not be permissible. An indicative list of purposes for which money may be provided through the gap-filling component is as under:

- Paved streets, culverts, and pukka covered drains
- Health Sub-Centre, Anganwadi Centre, School building, (where it is not likely to be built under existing schemes in the near future),
- Community Hall, Adarsha Gaon Unnayan Kendra building etc.
- Facilities for sports, library, yoga and physical activities
- Information/internet Kiosk.
- Street light
- Facilities for cremation
- Micro Irrigation facilities
- Infrastructure and assets enabling livelihoods, micro-enterprises and agri & allied sector production.

2. Functional Area-related Components

- i. Strengthening of Administrative Machinery for planning, implementation and monitoring, including by training/orientation of key personnel.
- ii. Technical Resource Support for the Scheme
- iii. Awareness Generation and Publicity
- iv. Management Information System (MIS).

Steps for Implementation:-

- 1) The plan of action for each identified Census Villages with SC /STpredominant population shall be based on the detail survey of the present status of the Census Villages with SC / ST predominant population under the SC Model village Scheme. The survey will be done by the agencies like NABARD, NIRD, SIRD, NRLM, ARIAS Society, TRI, NGOs.
- 2) While preparing the Model Village Plan, the issues concerning the Census Villages with SC / ST predominant population shall be based on three components- VISION, GOAL & ACTION PLAN. The Scheme will be implemented by the Directorate of Welfare of SC, Assam / Directorate of Welfare of Plain Tribe and Backward Classes.
- 3) The projects/ schemes undertaken for SC / ST Model Village should be sustainable and replicable for more villages which are feasible and affordable.
- 4) An amount of Rs. 100.00 Lakhs (One Crores) will be utilized for “gap filling” Component for each Census Villages with SC / ST predominant population. Moreover, 5 % of total fund for each village will be for contingent expenditure for the

implementation of the scheme. The Functional Area-wise funding pattern for contingent expenditure of the scheme for each village is as follows—

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Functional –Area-wise component	Limit of State Assistance for each Model village (i.e.Rs.100.00 L)%of outlay for implementation of schemes	Amount
1	Strengthening Administrative Machinery	100.00L X 1.5%=	1.50L
2	i)Technical Resource Support for the Scheme	100.00L X 1.5%=	1.50L
	ii)Awareness generation and Publicity		
	iii)Management Information System (MIS)		
	iv)Evaluation		
3	Base line Survey	100L X 1% =	1.00L
4	Preparation of Village Development Plans	100L X 1% =	1.00L
Total			5.00 L

(Rupees Five lakhs) Only

- 5) An amount of Rs.100.00 Lakhs will be utilized for implementation of projects/schemes at the each selected Census Villages with SC / ST predominant population and Rs.5.00 lakhs for contingency expenditure. (Rs.100.00L+ Rs.5.00L= Rs.105.00L)

Advisory Committees :- For over-all guidance and monitoring of the Scheme, Advisory Committees shall be established at State levels. The State Advisory Committee shall be headed by the Hon'ble Minister for WPT&BC. These Committees may have a suitable no. of public representatives, besides representatives of concerned Departments and bodies, as mentioned in the context of the Steering-cum-Monitoring Committees mentioned below.

State level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee - At the State level, all policy matter pertaining to SC / ST Model VillageScheme will be decided by a State level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee, which will also lead and monitor its implementation. The composition of the State-level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee, shall be s shown below

- 1) Additional Chief Secretary - Chairperson
- 2) Representatives of following Deptts:
 - P&RD
 - Social Welfare
 - Education
 - Health
 - PHE
 - PWD
 - Irrigation/Water Resources

- Power
- Information Technology
- Other concerned Deptts., if any
- Director of Welfare of SC / Director of WPT&BC - **Member-Secretary**

3) Head of the State-level Technical Resource Support Institution.

Main functions of the State level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee will be as follows:

(i) Finalisation and Approval of Village Development Plan schemes which are also to be implemented convergently under SC / ST Model Village.

(ii) Monitoring of SC / ST Model Village.

The State level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee will meet at least once every quarter.

Nodal Officer

The Sub-divisional Welfare Officer will be the nodal officer of the SC / ST Model Village scheme at the Sub-divisional level.

Monitoring & Evaluation:- A Monitoring & Evaluation Committee will be constituted with the following members:-

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------|
| 1. Director, Welfare of SC, / Director of WPT&BC | - | Chairman |
| 2. Joint / Deputy Secretary, WPT& BC Deptt. | - | Member |
| 3. Planning Officer, WPT & BC Deptt. | - | Member |
| 4. Research Officer,
Directorate of Welfare of SC / Director of WPT&BC | - | Member-Secretary |
| 5. Finance & Accounts Officer, DWSC DWPT&BC, Assam | - | Member |

The Monitoring & Evaluation Committee will sit once in every quarter to take stock and discuss the progress of the works of the scheme sanctioned under SC / ST Model Village and will submit quarterly progress report to the Government on completion of the scheme. The Monitoring & Evaluation Committee shall evaluate the impact made to the SC / ST society of the village and will submit evaluation report to the Government. The evaluation report shall also be given wide publicity.

Monitorable indicators:- SC / ST model village scheme will aim at overall development of selected Census Villages with SC / ST predominant population so as to provide them with all the necessary facilities to ensure that the disparity between SC and non-SC population in terms of common socio-economic indicators is eliminated and the indicators are raised to atleast the level of the national average. The performance of the scheme will be specifically monitored in terms of achievement of following targets at the end of third year of the SC / ST model village scheme implementation, The indicators for achievement of implementation will be adjudged by the following monitorable indicators :

- As far as possible, elimination of poverty, but reduction in its incidence by at least 50% within three years.
- Universal adult literacy
- 100% enrolment and retention of children at the elementary stage (I-VIII).
- Reduction of infant mortality rate (per thousand live births) to 30 and maternal mortality rate (per lakh) to 100, by 2020.
- Access to safe drinking water facility to all villagers on a sustainable basis.
- 100% institutional deliveries for pregnant women
- Full immunisation of children
- Achieving **all weather road connectivity** to the village
- 100% registration of deaths and births in the village
- No child marriages, and child labour
- No public consumption of liquor and other intoxicating substances
- 100% allotment of PMAY houses to all eligible families.

Above targets are expected to be achieved by the end of the third year of implementation of the SC / ST model village scheme.

Benefit :- The proper implementation of the Scheme will benefit the SC / ST people living in the Model Villages and will help them develop themselves socio-economically to be at par with the other communities of the State. They will get ample opportunity to take local livelihood of their choice and also augment their income through implementation of various income generating schemes taken up in the Model Villages. Their dwelling places, hygienic & sanitation conditions will improve and will get better access to safe drinking water etc. after completion of the various projects under the SC / ST Model village Scheme.

RAJIB KR. BORA,

Additional Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam,
WPT & BC Department, Dispur.